THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOG ASBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1908.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

(Special Correspondence,)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7, 1908 The results of the so-called riding tests of mounted officers of the army have been made public and the report is not only interesting, but like the late Artemus Ward's Kangaroo, is "amoosin'." It shows that a large proportion of the "Coinels" have failed to measure up to the requirements, and, unless the President changes his mind on the subject, will be marked for retirement. This, of course, will make opportunity for a lot of promotions, of hospital ships. He offered to and may have a wholesome effect compromise, subsequently, and one upon the personnel of the force. A of his friends, a man high up in good many of the Generals and official life urged the acceptance of Colonels of the army have been living luxurious lives in Washington he stated it, that it "would enable and elsewhere and would probably the President to save his face." have tough time of it if suddenly But it didn't enable Brownson to called into active field service.

There is another side to the ques resigning. tion, however. Quite a number of Congress will do little this week the Generals and Colorels of the because it will require a week's are required to mount nothing more as possible during the session. fractious than a high stool and "sit" nothing more difficult to manage than an office chair. Officers who have grown corpulent as well as gray in the service could in Oid Coloniai Mansion on perform such service just as well as the 'lithe and willowy'' youngsters who wear corsets and lead the German in the post ball rooms or timers in "the Neck" were unfamiliar at society functions at the capital. The retirement of the seniors and B.d House, which stands some dispromotion of the juniors, in obedi- tance from Penrose Ferry road and ence to the President's whim promises, therefore, to be an unnecessary and expensive luxury.

The humorous aspect of the affair, moreover, is revealed when considered from another viewpoint. A Colonel on the retired list gets a salary of about \$2,500 a year with absolutely nothing to do. Most of them are fairly well off and such tion. The house is near the river, an annuity, supplemented with their other sources of revenue will Delaware, and at the time of the Revenable them to live the aristocratic olution there was nothing to prevent life of "retired gentlemen," as a clear view of the stream for a great completely as if they had been distance, as most of the ground in the "born in the purple" and inherited dukedoms and baronies. It is not altogether surprising, therefore, that some Colonels who can sit a horse like a centaur, should have failed in the horseback test or declined to enter the competition. They have no chance of reaching much higher rank and have sons in the service who may be advanced by their retirement.

In other words it is broadly suspected that a good many of the failures to meet the horseback test were by design. A colonel in the army at the age of fifty-five, for example, has little chance of pro- the shot entered. motion unless he happens to be a On the old map of Scull & Heap, ability and ginger to acquire success in business or professional life. If they resign from the army to take advantage of other opportunities, they forfeit the chance of a recired officer's pay in their old age. dut the crazy notion of President Roosevelt, of retiring them at any age in the event of failure to meet his ideas in equestrianism, gave chance to kill two birds with one -tone. Roosevelt is really a wonder. Everybody laughs at him and yet no man in or out of Congress has the temerity to autagonize him. In nis recent faux paux in the naval affair there was ample opportunity to make him beg for mercy. I have authentic information that he has since admitted that Surgeon General Rixey deceived him with respect to the deliverance of The Hague tribunal on the equipment

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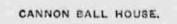
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recover the salary he forfeited by

army have been and are still serv-ing on details in the various bu sixteen days recess. For that matreaus of the War Department and ter it is the intention to do as little G. D. H.



the Schuylklij River.

Although it lies on the west bank of the Schuylkill, none of the eid with the traditions of the Cannon about half or three-quarters of a mile west of the Penrosa Ferry bridge. The house is notable for the window in his chimney, which certainly is unusual. It has been explained that the window was not part of the original plan of the house, but was cut into the chimney, for a convenient loohout for officers of the Continennot far from the junction with the vicinity is low and the fort was built on very low land.

While Col. William Bradford, the printer and newspaper publisher, was in command of the fort near the house, known during the Revolution as Mud Fort and later as Fort Mifflin. the fortification was attacked by the British in force. This was at the battle of Red Bank, in October, 1776. During the attack on the fort, it is said, a cannon ball ploughed its way

through the walls of the house, and although the family was at dinner at the time in the room through which the shot passed no one was injured. There is still to be seen in the walls of the old mansion the place where

Presidential favorite, under the published in 1750, the house is shown regulations which retire him at the lying in the township of Kingsessing, ige of sixty-three. But lots of on what is called Carpenter's Island. them at that age have plenty of It is called Blakeley's house and was the onl yone in the vicinity. The date of the building is not readily ascertained, but from the character of the brick employed in its construction it is evidently of great age, dating from the early years of the eighteenth century. In the days before 1850 the house was to be approached only from the east side of the Schuylkill by means of the rope ferry at this Then the bride was crected and, taking its name from the family in the neighborhood, the Penroses, who had the monopoly of the ferry, the road was called Peprose Ferry road and the bridge given the name of the ferry. In recent years the Southwestern trolley line has brought the Cannon Ball House into closer touch with the city proper .-- Philadel-

OUR SLAVIC FELLOW CITIZENS, A GIRL'S CHARITY VAUDE OF

THE COLUMBIAN, BLOOMSBURG.

Attitude of the Bohemians and Poice in American Politics.

American politics are for the most part quite as much a matter of purely local interest as Polish or Croatian posities could possibly be. Since the days of the anti-slavery movement, which enlisted the generous sympaimmigrants, our politics have involv- which she did very cleverly; aned few questions of general interest apart from some of our present social economic issues. The educated it is provincial as because he is. Consequently, unless he is made over into a complete American, the forpolitics only as a matter of business, which is to say corruptly. Among the simple minded yet shrewd fellows at the bottom this is often quite naively and innocently the case. A librarian who is a good friend of the various nationalities who work in her town asked the Poles who were coming in and out of the library on one election day what they were voting for. They replied cheerfully, pleased that she took an interest in their affairs and that they had so good a market to report, "For \$2." The whole situation is one which naturally lends itself to logrolling and political trading. When there are groups of men with their full numerical share of political power with no use to which they want to put it and full of clanuish feeling it is very easy for a leader of their own kind to "vote" them as a unit. If he is bid for by the offer of some petty o "ce it gratifies not only him but his whole group who feel themselves vicariously honored in his person.

While the conviction that American politics are corrupt draws in some men it keeps others out. As a Slavic minister said to me: My peopic are not interested in politics they say 'Das ist mehr Geldsache.'"

As to political affiliations both parties count Slavs as members. In the antebellum days the slavery issue tended to draw Boliomians and roles both of whom supplied gallant soldiers to the Union, into the Republican ranks. It is interesting to find that the Poles voted for Grant in 1872, the first election in which they were notably interested, not only because of his war record out because he recognized the French republic during the Prussian war, while his opponent. Graeley, was supposed to have favored Austria in Italy and Germany in Alsace-Lorraine. Another reason for Republicanism has been the simple and intelligible one that the Irish were Democrats. On the other hand, in Chicago both Bohemlans and Poles are said to be 'normally Democrats," and the explanation in the case of the Bohem ans in that Republicanism meant the administration and that Bohemians were readily led by then past experience to join the opposition. How far Slavs in this country are naturalized it is impossible to say, the census figures on the subject being unusable in this case. In Hadley, Mass., where fortyseven Poles own property and 123 more pay a poll tax, only two are naturalized, and I judges, that the Americans were far from desiring to have more become voters. The rolley of the more enlightened Slavic leadIncidentally They Had a Great that of Pan.

Recently a cotoris of girls, hearing of a poor family left destitue on the death of the father, determinod to help them in some way finally deciding to have an evening of variety entertainment. One girl thics of the old generation, of liberal was asked to give some imitations, other sang, and two or three of the boys and girls did a very clever take off from one of the comic operas European remains on the outside of which was not at all hard and afford-American life quite as much because ed a great deal of enjoyment. At the end they had a series of tableaux which they called "The American Girl." The first was an Indian, eigner is likely to take part in our A very dark girl was chosen for this, and her costume was made from an old potato bag. The edges were all frayed and it was tied loosely around the waist. Under this she had put n white shirt waist, with the noch turned in and the sleeves turned up. She left her hair loose and tied a band of ribbon, on which she had glued some turkey feathers, around ber forehead, and with the aid of many beads and bracelets the effect was most realistic. The next lableau was "The Puritan Mald." This was very simply done. The gir had a gray dress, which she turned In at the neck, and planed on a 'kerchief. She made a poke cap of white lawn and she made a most attractive little Puritan. This was followed by the girl of the Revolutionary times, and after that came the twen tieth century girl, with a tennis racket in one hand and a golf stick in the other, and at the end they made one tableau of all grouped to gether. The entertainment provemost successful and the girls were delighted to find, on adding up the money, that they had made ninet, dollars, although they had only charged fifty cents admission, and incidentally they had had a good deal more than ninety dollars' worth of fun.

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The richest woman in Great Britsin is Miss Emily Charlotte Talbot, who owns two magnificent estates which he inherited from her father, worth about \$7,000,000. Another rich woman is Miss Alice de Rothschild, who is very charitable and has a great hobby for gardening.

phia Ledger.

Birds, when perched on trees or bushes, are natural weathercocks, as they invariably turn their heads to the wind.

The finger of scorn may be depended upon to come to the point.

ers, on the contrary, is to urge citizenship, and one at least of the national societies requires it.

In many places their vote is an important consideration. In the Illinois State campaign in 1906 both Republicans and Democrats nominated a Pole for the office of State Trensurer, One of these nominees had already served in Chicago as Alderman and as City attorney. A number of Poles have sat in State Legislatures, both as Representatives, and in one instance at least in the Senate, and a Wisconsin Bohemian's desk in the House was reserved for him on his election as a sort of family percuisite. or rather as a courteous recognition of the service of his father and brother, who had preceded him in office .- Charities.

How They Beat the Glover.

The "Drapers' Record" has been putting its finger on a weak spot in feminine nonesty, to which it has givon the ingenious name of "glove nailing."

It appears that a good many ladies will put on a pair of gloves and wear them for a whole evening, by which time the "bloom" has guite been taken off them and then they will discover some defect, on the strongth of which they will demand a new pair from the unfortunate manufacturer. No doubt something of this kind

not infrequently happens, and no doubt, also, the real cause of the trouble often lies, as they suggest in the fact that a lady who owns a six and a quarter hand insists on endeavoring to thrust it into a five three quarter glove.

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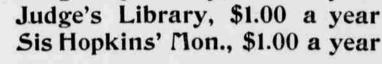
an appealing charm and a splendid effect is gained in this gown of white French challis, stitched with bands of Cluny lace and black satin. The skirt is laid in plaits all around the figure and the lace and satin arranged at the bottom in simple, though fetching fashion. At the waist is a suggestion of the Empire modes, which are gradually dying out, except for girdles, vests, etc. The short-waisted girdle is of black satin touched with cords of the palest pink satin.

Falling over the girdles the blouse is trimmed with Cluny lace, applied at the front and forming the yoke. Filet is mixed with the Cluny in the bretelle effect and is stitched on either side with three rows of black st.tin.

silky fabrics have all of the skirts failing in clinging folds under slightly abbreviated waists. With this are worn bodices softly plaited and trimmed sparsely, though effectively with the laces of fashion. A stitched trimming about the bottom of a skirt lends it weight, and weight is an important need of the thin, semitransparent skirt.

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